CHAPTER I

Significance of the 18th Century
In the year of 1990 a television serial was on show as the sword of Tipu Sultan, which was based on a novel published in the mid seventies, the sword of Tipu Sultan, "A historical novel about the life and death of Tipu Sultan," raised a hue and cry among the certain orthodox section of the society. Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Mysore was the central figure of this storm. Who came to power in the south Indian kingdom of Mysore in 1782 following the death of his father Nawab Hyder Ali Khan Bahadur. The complainants argued that the series presented its central character, Tipu Sultan of Mysore Sympathetically, as a 'secular' ruler, rather than fanatical Muslim, persecutor of Hindus, They knew him to be. The case itself generated both controversy and debate and was symptomatic of a growing school of thought within India which no longer regarded Tipu as the great hero he had once been.

When reading about the life and deeds of Tipu Sultan contradictory statements are frequently encountered which are indicative of the problems facing the historians and scholars who wish to undertake research in this area. Much of what has been written about him, has been based on British sources, eyewitness accounts of British soldiers and the memoirs of officials. While all these sources are legitimate but they have not always been used with caution. They were, infact produced as a result of a deliberate attempt by the Governor General, Richard
wellesley, Lord Mornington, to justify his invasion and defeat of Mysore. A good example is Lieutenant colonel Alexander Beatson's accounts of the final war. Writing under the auspices of Mornington, he described the siege of Seringapatam as "the Most brilliant and important that was ever carried on in that quarter of the globe, and concluded that the war was terminated with so much glory and advantage to the British nation." Another important source is the translation of colonel William KirkPatrick of Tipus's letters. He was Lord Mornington's military secretary and member of the Mysore commission. All the documents found in the palace were placed in his hands and ordered by Governor-General to translate and to provide a report. It is clear from this report that the author was only concerned with papers, "relating to the hostile designs of the Sultan against the British powers in India". However he was extremely selective in his choice of letters and the period which they cover. The English translation of these letters has formed one of the major sources for historical research into this ruler.  

Another work was produced in 1800 by Francis Buchanan. It was also undertaken at the request of the Governor-General. It has been cogently argued that the motives behind this survey were political and that it too was calculated to vindicate the invasion. Also falling into this category is Mark Wilks' "Historical Sketches of south Indian history", which was published
too soon after the fall of Seringapattam and was obviously written without full knowledge of the facts. Moreover, wilks, as James Mill observed, "Appears to have little pleasure in praising the Sultan". He took part in the third Anglo-Mysore war under Lord Cornwallis and was later British resident of Mysore from 1803 to 1808. He made it quite clear that he was a supporter of Richard Wellesley and was completely hostile towards Tipu. Bowring's "Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan" is nothing but a summary of Wilks's Work in most of these references. He is the mark of passionate and most foul-obloquy. Thus it is clear that such sources which are the only basic sources on Tipu must be used with great care. As Burton Stein has observed, "the historiography of the British empire was primarily the creation of those who had conquered and was thus a sort of trophy of domination". The above works, without doubt, fall under this rubric.

Though eye witness accounts which were produced by a variety of writers, not all of whom were hostile to Tipu, especially prior to his final defeat. Particularly made by Major Alexander Dirom, an officer involved in the third Anglo-Mysore war who was remarkably observant and appears to have had a fascination with Indian ritual and custom. Neshan-i-Haidari of Meer Hussain Ali Kirmani, was written by one who knew Hyder and Tipu intimately and is the only extant contemporary history
which gives a detailed account and covers the full periods of their rule. It has been completed in 1802 and translated into English in the 1840s. He had served under Tipu and Hyder from 1781 to 1786. There are also of interesting accounts left by European mercenaries employed by Hyder Ali and the translation of a document compiled by one of the munshis of Tipu's court. Another source available in translation is a copy of Tipu's so-called revenue regulations, which outline many of his reforms and innovations. Mr. Denys Forrest's Tiger of Mysore: The life and Death of Tipu Sultan (1970) is a substantial and on the whole, an objective work. But unfortunately it is not well documented and is poor on Tipu's administration and his industrial and commercial activities.

"Fath-ul-Mujahidin", was written by Zain-ul Abidin Shustari at the Sultan's request. Its importance lies in the fact that it is the only work in Persian. Which deals with Tipu's military administration, its organisation and (Tadabeer-e-harb) tactics of war. This is a well documented study in which the author has tried his best to project Tipu in the correct historical perspective. It is written by one who served Tipu till his death faithfully and sincerely.

The most notable monograph on Tipu is that of Mohibbul Hasan who drew upon both European and Persian language sources. It was first published in the early fifties and later
revised in 1971. About it Bulletin of the S. O. S. London
University wrote that this is a detailed narrative of Tipu Sultan's
career based largely upon unpublished sources. This work is
extensively researched and attempts a balanced approach. It is
written from a eurocentric viewpoint (despite its Indian origins)
which concentrates mainly on military and political affairs.14
Similarly, B. Shaikh Ali's Tipu Sultan, a study in diplomacy and
confrontation makes use of indigenous sources but pays little
attention to significance of the wider cultural environment. Some
idea of Shaikh Ali's Style can be gleaned from his statement that
Tipu was a martyr to the cause of Indian independence.15 Tarikh-
i- Sultanat-i-Khudadad of Mahmood Khan Mahmood Banglori, a
detailed and exhaustive study published in 1939, gives information
about every aspects of Sultanat-i-Khudadad.16

In a different catageory. There are writings of Nikhiles
Guha, Ashok Sen and Burton stein, Which are solely based on
European language documents. They have concentrated mainly on
state formation. They Have all been original attempts at re-
evaluation of Mysore and its rulers.17

Though some work has indeed been done on Mysore
generally yet military technology and modernisation in 18th
century Mysore, have hardly been studied. So the sources which
are used in this thesis, are found scattered here and there. It
was a difficult task to collect all the information into one. As
has already been pointed out, we are concerned here with representations and more specifically Tipu's industrial technology and strategies adopted by him to assert his power. The study will move away from the military and technological constructions of the past towards a more realistic representations of this apparently enigmatic figure of 18th century India.

The eighteenth century India presented a scene of trouble, turmoil, confusion and disorder. It also saw far reaching changes in political organisation, social institution and economic life and condition in India. The Mughal empire, established in 1526 by the first Mughal emperor Zahiruddin Mohammad Babur, was now facing the most serious challenges from inside the empire and outside also. The empire saw many ups and downs during the whole course of political unity, centralised administration, implemented a uniform revenue policy established a network of inland-trade fostered by the Mughal peace and given active encouragement to an expanding oversea commerce and military might. these factors created conditions in which economic stimuli travelled fast enough from one part of the country to another. Imperial unification under the Mughals had, beyond resonable doubt, strengthened the economic links connecting its far-flung territories and stimulated an expansion of commerce and productive effort.¹⁸

If we go through very minutely upon the world
scenario, we find that second half of the 18th century was perhaps one of the most memorable and significant periods of the world history. It was in that era that the first blow against colonialism and imperialism was struck and a great nation was born on the principal of republican democracy. The declaration of American independence in 1776 gave birth to a nation which stood like a colossus over the world. It was in that era that the struggle between two great European powers for the political, military, and economic supremacy of the world took place. In most of the European conflicts of the 18th century, England and France were ranged on opposite sides. They waged a fierce and long drawn struggle in all the continents of the world. India was also one of the theatres of these wars especially carnatic wars (1746-63). These wars were the out come of Austrian war of succession and ended with the conclusion of the seven years war, (1756-63).

This was the age when wolf stormed the heights of Abrahim, Clive enacted those astonishing escapades at Arcot and Plassey and the guns of Nelson thundered in the bay of Aboukir. This was the great age, perhaps the greatest of the house of commons when the voices of Elder Pitt, the younger Pitt, Charles James fox, Burk and Sheridan echoed in the rafters of that noble mansion. This was the age when the Bastille fell and to the shouts of liberty, Egality, and Fraternity and to the heroic tune of
La Marscillaise, the chains of feudalism were broken. Kings and emperors toppled and the entire structure of the middle age came down with a crash. In India itself it was indeed an era of vast and momentous change. It was the era of the collapse of the great Mughal empire which dominated on the political scene for centuries with its glamour, grandeur and power. Its once vast possessions reduced to roughly a rectangular wedge of territory about 250 miles from North to South and 100 miles broad. There were a number of factors responsible for the decline of the Mughal empire. Various explanations are put forward for the revolts which brought about the collapse of the Mughal empire, our main concern should be with what our 17th and early 18th century authorities say. And it will be seen that they at any rate, put the greatest store by the economic and administrative causes of the upheaval and know little of religious reaction or national consciousness, thus was the Mughal empire destroyed. The gates were opened to reckless repine, anarchy and foreign conquest. But the Mughal empire had been its own grave-digger and what sheikh Saadi said of another great empire might well serve as its epitaph,

*The Emperor of Persia*

*Who oppressed the lower classes*

*Gone is their glory and empire.*

*Gone their tyranny over the peasant.*
we are primarily concerned with the military weaknesses and defects in the Mughal military system. It is the need of the subject. William Irvine, the author of a well established monograph, (The army of the Indian Mughals) points out that the more I studied the period, the more I convinced that military inefficiency was the principal if not the sole, cause of that empire's final collapse. All other defects and weaknesses were as nothing in comparison with this... Long before it disappeared, it had lost all military energy at the centre, and was ready to crumble to pieces at the first touch. The rude hand of no Persian or Afghan conqueror, no Nadir, no Ahmad Shah Abdali, the genius of no European adventurer, a Duplex or a Clive was needed to precipitate it into the abyss. The empire of the Mughals doomed before any of these had appeared on the scene.22 Duplex, wrote to the companies' directors in Paris: "500 European soldiers could reduce all Moslem strongholds and provinces on this side of the kistana".

The chief defects of the Mughal armies of 18th century was their composition. The army was organised more or less on the feudal basis. In fighting capacity the unwieldy Mughal armies were nothing more than an armed rabble. The Mughal artillery was crude, heavy and ineffective against the Guerrilla tactics of the Marathas. They could not move easily from one place to another. In this reference, the verses of the Urdu poet
Sauda is true.

Only forced by need does he (Mughal commander) come out of the moat of his fort)

His army but know how to turn from the flight?

The Infantry afraid of the barbur that shaves, the cavalry fall off from their beds in their sleep.

If but in a dream they see their mount brisk. (Sauda, Virani, Shahjahanabad)

This 18th century saw the emergence of regional states on the vestiges of the declining Mughal Empire. The imperial Governors did not formally deny their allegiance to Delhi, but one after another, they asserted their autonomy, the Nizamul Mulk in the Deccan in 1724 (his territories also included coastal District north to the Krishna river and the coromandel plain to the South) The Eastern provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orrisa about 1740, Gujrat and Sindh, in 1750, Avadh in 1754, Independent Pathan dynasties ruled in Furrukhabad and RohilKhand within striking distance of the capital, the Rajput alliance destroyed by the Aurangzeb's war was never completely restored, in the far south, the former Hindu state of Mysore was to grow powerful under the advanturer Haider Ali, the Southern most parts were divided up into a number of small principalities. the effete
empire was threatened by the familiar spectre of invasions from beyond the mountains to the north west in 1739. The Persian emperor Nadir Shah defeated and plundered Delhi, the loot which included the peacock throne and the Koh-i-noor gave the Persian a tax holiday for three years. Nadir also captured Kabul surving the empires age old link with Afghanistan. Ahmad Shah Abdali carved out an independent Kingdom in Afghanistan after Nadir's death and continued to harras Delhi. In 1751-52 the Punjab was ceded in an ineffectual attempt to buy peace. In 1757 the year of Plassey, Abdali captured Delhi leaving behind an Afghan to watch over the empire.24

Far a while, rising power of the Marathas seemed to offer an alternative to the unifying role, the Mughal had once played. They had survived Aurangzeb's onslaughts and under the leadership of the first Peshwa were firmly entrenched in their home territories, besides scattered possessions in the far south Mughal territories in the Deccan and central India paid them stipulated shares of the revenue to avoid plunder. In 1738, they secured all territories between Narmada and Chambal. In 1751 Orrisa was ceded to them by the much harrassed Nawab of Bengal. To quote Elphinston, 'Their frontiers extended on the north to the Indus and the Himalayas to the south nearly to the extremity of the Peninsula.' All the territories which were not theirs paid tribute. The dream of a north Indian empire almost
materialised when the Mughal ruler sought their help against the Afghans, beyond doubt by the middle of the 18th century the Marathas were the masters of the Hindustan, but their crushing defeat in 1761 at the hands of Ahmad Shah Abdali virtually decided that the imperial mantle was not for their shoulders. In such a setup, there appeared an astonishing incredible personality who for nearly 30 years dominated the political, social, economic, and military life of the south Indian Peninsula.

Haider Ali of Mysore, popularly known as Haider Ali Naik, whose meteoric rise to political power during the second half of the 18th century in India and who checked the expansionist designs of the British and challenged them, belonged as his geneology shows, to the most respectable family in the Muslims. The authenticity of this statement is borne out by the fact that his ancestors came from the Sharif family of Mecca, 'the holy city of Islam' who migrated to Baghdad and ultimately settled at Gulbarga in south India. The question arises here, what is meant by the sharif family? This question takes us to the period when the investiture of the Sharif was created. When the Caliphate passed on to the Ottoman Turks Sultan Salim he bestowed the gubernatorial office of Mecca and Madina on one of descendants of the holy prophet and he was crowned with the title of Sharif. The holy prophet belonged to the Hashemite branch of the Quraish. He solemnised the marriage of his daughter
Fatima with his cousin-Ali-bin-Abi-talib, The fourth guided Caliph, their descendants were called *Banu-Fatima*. The Ottomen Turks throughout their Caliphate conferred the gubernatorial office of Mecca and Madina on the Banu Fatima alone who were known throughout the Islamic world as Syed.

One Hasan-bin-Yahiya, who died in (C: 875/1470. AD.) The tenth ancestors of Haider Ali, was from noble family of Quraish, and also the Sharif of Mecca and Madina which clearly proves that Haider Ali was Syed.

The history of Haider Ali Khan Nawab Bahadur's Family dates back in India with the coming of Hasan-Bin-Ibrahim (1075/1664 D.) the 8th in the descents from Yahia, in search of a livelihood and arrived at Ajmer and married with the daughter of Mutawalli of the Shrine of Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti. The great grand-father of Haider Ali, Shaikh Wali Mohammad, after his father's death came to Delhi during jahangir's period compelled by circumstances, he travelled to Deccan and arrived at the noble city of Gulbarga in Nizam's dominion during the reign of Mohammad Adil Shah (1626-56) of Bijapur. As he was a man of mild temper and strictly pious, he was received there by the servants of Dargah of Sadruddin Hussaini, Gisu-Daraz (Hazarat Banda Nawaz) with great respect, was given a small monthly allowance to provide for his subsistence.
He had with him a grown up son named Shaikh Mohammad Ali, young man endowed with considerable talent. He got him married to the daughter of one of the servants of the Dargah. After Wali Mohammad's death in cir 1704 A.D. Mohammad Ali migrated to Bijapur and lived there for some times. Afterwards he left Bijapur along with his family and turned towards Carnatic Balaghat and took his abode in the town of Kolar (Sira State), Whose chief Shah Mohammad Dukkhani received him with great respect and made him Inchagre of his property. He looked after cultivation, fields and garden. Shaikh Mohammad Ali had four sons. (1) Mohammad Ilyas (2) Shaikh Mohammad (3) Mohammad Imam (4) Fateh Mohammad. After the death of Mohammad Ali, C. 1697 A.D., his fourth son, Fateh Mohammad left Kolar and resided for a short time in the Talooqa of Turnamal in the Carnatic Payeenghat, a very pleasant part of country, soon he entered in service of Nawab Sadat-Ullah Khan of Arcot, who made him Jamadar and gave the rank of 200 zat and 50 Sawar. After some time, Fateh Mohammad married the daughter of Syed Burhanuddin, a Peerzadah of Tanjore. As he served Nawab of arcot faithfully, he was raised to the rank of 600 Zat and 500 Sawar and 50 Juzailbordar (Rocketmen or a thick Rifle). Afterwards, he joined the service of Raja of Mysore, through the recommendation of his nephew, Haider Saheb, the elder (The son of Mohammad Ilyas). The latter had established himself well there by his amiable disposition and good qualities at
Mysore and he got a Mansab of 200 Zat and 100 Sawar and held the honourable title of Naik. Fateh Mohammad, who also given title of Naik did not stay long in Mysore, owing to the dissensions among the various poligars chiefs, he left Mysore and lived a secluded life for sometime in Suba Sira. He then entered the service of Nawab Dargah Quli Khan where he obtained a very high Mansab of 400 Zat and 100 Sawar and was made Incharge of great Dodballapur fort. Abid Khan got the throne after murdering Dargah Quli Khan. The Poligars of Mysore and Bednure rebelled against him and demanded the fort.

In the year 1721, while he dwelt there, a glorious son of auspicious presage and exalted good fortune was born to him at Budikota in the district of Kolar in Sira State (Carnatic Balaghat). The newly born baby from the glory of his person shed splendour on the lap of his nurse. The sun was in the sign of aries when he was born and was named Haider Shah, he became popular as Haider Ali Khan Nawab Bahadur later on.

Fateh Mohammad rejected their demand and defeated them in a night attack and gained a high reputation among his companions and contemporaries. Abid Khan complimented the prudent Fateh Mohammad highly for his valour and honoured him a Mansab of 200 Zat and 500 Sawar with the present of an elephant, a standard, a pair of Kettle drums. He was also appointed as Superintendent of defence and regulation of Suba.
After a few years Abid Khan died and was succeeded by his son Abdul Rasul Khan. Through the influence of his patron Saadat-Ullah Khan of Arcot, Tahir Mohammad got him appointed as Subedar of Sira. Abdul Rasul Khan aided by Fateh Mohammad refused to give up Sira. This led to an armed conflict between the claiments. Unfortunately, Abdul Rasul Khan and Fateh Mohammad were killed in 1726. Although Haider at this time was only about five years old and Shahbaz Khan (the elder brother) about eight, they were tortured to pay their father's debts by Abbas Quli Khan (the son of Abdul Rasul Khan). Haider Saheb who was employed in Mysorean army, appealed to Devraj (the minister) for help. Thus, the family was saved by Haider Saheb with the help of Raja of Mysore. Haider Saheb looked after Shahabaz and Haider as his own children and taught the use of arms and horse-manship, the lance or spear exercise and all the other accomplishments of a soldier.

When they grew up, Shahbaz being a young man of independent spirit did not like to remain dependent on his cousin and left Mysore with his brother Haider Ali. He entered the service of Abdul Wahab Khan (the younger brother of Nawab Mohammad Ali of Carnatic) who held the Jagir of Chittoor. He was granted the Mansab of 100 Zat and 200 Sawar. His younger brother, Haider Ali, served under him at the head of his cavalry detachment of 200 Zat, thus, Haider Ali, for the first time got
military service at chittoor in 1749 as a veteran horseman.\textsuperscript{36}

Meanwhile, Haider Saheb had become prosperous and influential in Mysore Darbar. He called on his cousin, and introduced them Nanjraj (The Commander-in-chief and younger brother of Devraj). Who put them in the command of 300 Zat and 50 sawar. On the accidental death of Haider Saheb, Shahbaz succeeded to the fort and dependencies which have been newly conquered. The valour and courage which Haider Ali displayed in various engagements, particularly in the siege of Devenhalli held by Narayan Gauda in 1749 as a veteran horseman in his brother's detachment. This greatly impressed Nanjraj and he conferred upon him the title of Khan and separate command of 200 Zat and 50 Sawar. He always kept him in his company whether in business or in pleasure. This was the beginning of Haider Ali's Career.\textsuperscript{37}

Once again, Haider Ali displayed his valour during an engagement at Trichnopoly in 1749, when he was despatched by Nanjraj to assist Nasirjang (son of Nizamul-Mulk Asaf Jah), Nasirjang was engaged in struggle for Nizamat with his nephew Muzaffarjang. Unfortunately, on the night of 16th December, 1750. He was treacherously assassinated by the Pathan Nawab of Chuddapa. Owing to the confusion which followed the death of Nasirjang, his treasure fell into the hands of the French and a portion of it was captured by Haider Ali also with the help of his Bedar peons. Towards the end of his stay at Trichonpoly, the
number of troops under his command was increased and he was given the rank of 1500 horses, 3000 regular infantry, 2000 peons and four guns with elephants, camels and began to train them with the help of some French soldiers and engineers (Deserters).38

Meanwhile, the contest of Subedari of Carnatic had been going on between Mohammad Ali and Chanda Saheb. Chanda Saheb was supported by the French, Mohammad Ali, hard pressed by his rivals, appealed to Nanjraj for help. He promised to cede Trichnopoly and its dependencies to Mysore. Nanjraj dazzled by the prospects of acquiring fresh territories proceeded to Trichnopoly. It is worth mentioning here that from February to December 1752 the Mysorean army along with English fought against Chanda Saheb and the French.39 In this fierce battle, Chanda Saheb was killed in May, 1752. Mohammad Ali did not cede Trichonopoly as promised, there upon Nanjraj joined the French and tried his best to capture it, but did not succeed. Although this campaign proved disastrous for Nanjraj but it was a blessing in disguise for Haider Ali, who was present throughout the war with the Mysorean army along with his detachment. Haider Ali gained his first experience of European method of warfare during the second phase of Anglo-French struggle for supremacy in Carnatic (1749-1755). He had the opportunity of watching closely the military abilities of the principal European power.40
The courage and perseverance which Haider displayed in various campaigns greatly impressed Nanjraj, and in 1755, when he returned Mysore, he was appointed as Faujdar of Dindigul. In 1745, this city was conquered by Barakkivenkta Rao in Mysorean army from the Poligar of Uttampliyam. The fort was situated on a rock, 65 miles South-West of Trichonopoly and 45 miles North-West of Madura. The Mysore government had thus to appoint somebody to keep these rebel poligars in check and also watch over the movements of British at Madura. The Faujdar of Dindigul must be a strong resource person. It is true that at that time in Mysore no one was so organised, disciplined and more powerful in the art of war than Haider Ali. He was thus selected for the post and, an ambitious man thus got his first independent command of 5000 regular infantry, 25000 horses, 2000 peons and six guns.

He punished the poligars for not paying their land tax dues and succeeded in establishing law and order during his state at Dindigul. He also raised his troops from Shringam, Trichonopoly and Pondicherry and acquired the services of skilled artificers directed by French experts. He also began to organise a regular artillery department, an arsenal and a laboratory under the supervision of French Engineers.

On the other hand, the condition in the capital were becoming chaotic due to bitter relations of Raja of Mysore with
his ministers. They had reduced him to a mere puppet. It is relevant to explain here that the history of Mysore from 1704 to 1761 was marked by the turmoil, confusion and disorder. With the accession of Chikka Devraja Wodeyar, dissensions broke out between the king and his ministers namely Devraj and his cousin Nanjraj. The former was commander-in-chief in Mysorean army and latter the head of the civil and revenue administration. Both of them made the Raja a mere-figure-head and remained rulers de facto for 40 years, until the emergence of Haider Ali. At this initial stage it was not Haider Ali who deposed the Hindu Raja of Mysore as British historians are at pains to establish. Their version is totally biased and based on propaganda.

Now, there arose serious differences on state policy among Devraj and Nanjraj. Owing to the cost of expedition to Tripchonopoly and invasion and extortion of the Nizam and the Marathas, the Mysore government was financially bankrupt. As a result, the pay of troops could not be paid for several months. They were, therefore, discontented and to get their grievances redressed sat in Dharna. They stopped the supply of water and other provision in the house of Nanjraj. On hearing of the disturbed state of Seringapattam, Haider immediately rushed there. For he was regarded as the only man capable of restoring normal condition. He reconciled Devraj to Nanjraj, assured the Raja of his protection and succeeded in discharging the arrears of pay. These
measures enhanced his prestige so much that when the Maratha invaded Mysore in 1758, he was appointed Commander-in-chief (Sephesalar) of the Mysorean army and was entrusted with the task of repelling the invaders. He established law and order within three days, extorted favourable terms of peace with the Maratha and returned triumphantly to Seringapattam. He was welcomed by the Raja and the people as the savior of Mysore state.

Meanwhile, Devraj and Nanjraj unable to rise to occasion, had to give place to a man of superior military talent, sound diplomatic skill and unquestioned qualities of leadership. Haider Ali grasped this opportunity and prepared himself to meet the challenges of the changing time. He learnt the art of permutation-combination at the diplomatic chessboard and tried to out manoeuvre his rivals in this game. By 1761, he had become the undisputed ruler of Mysore, who very well knew how to retain his enemies within their limits. After this, Haider embarked upon his career of conquest and he had by 1778, succeeded in carving out for himself an extensive empire. At this time, he was at the height of his power. Haider the soldier was followed by Haider, the administrator. A great power had come into being on the Indian political map. He bestrode South India like colossus for 30 years. He had lived by his sword and by his wit.
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